

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

TWO important speeches on American topics have recently been delivered in England. On the 20th ult. Sir R. Collier, the British Solicitor-General, addressed his constituents at Plymouth. In the course of his speech he made favorable mention of our prize courts, saying: "Thus far the decisions of the American prize courts have been, upon the whole, such as we have no reason to complain of." He could not say that he agreed with every proposition of international law they had laid down, but thought it but fair to say, "that upon the whole, the judgments have been well considered and given with a desire to do justice." Lord Stanley, M. P., son of the Earl of Derby, said a liberal conservative, in a late address, said of the American war that the duty of England's absolute neutrality was plain, and he had no wish to violate it. He saw no prospect of an early close of the war, which would not end until the utter exhaustion of one of the belligerents, and the time for that had not come. Neither party is half beaten yet. He thinks it likely, as he thought three years ago, that the North will be able to overrun in the end the whole Southern territory. Then its political difficulties will begin. The real perplexity will be, to hold such territories and population in subjection. He does not attach much weight to the drain of men and money. Europe will soon supply the men, and such a country cannot be permanently ruined. All England can do, all it ought to do, is to let them fight it out.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN FEDERATION.—The essential points agreed upon touching a federation of the British North American provinces by the Conference at Quebec are as follows: "The new Colonial Union is to have a Government to consist of a Governor General, appointed by the Crown; an Upper House, the members of which are to be appointed by the Crown from the Provincial Legislature, and are to hold office for life; and a Lower House chosen by popular vote, each province to have a representation according to its population. The Upper House is to consist of seventy-six members, of which the Canadian are to have twenty each, and the remaining colonies twenty-eight. The federal authority will have supreme control of customs, currency, navigation law, and external affairs. The provinces will take care of their own local affairs."

A Spicy Illustration.—At a late Union meeting in New York, Theodore Tilton, editor of the Independent, produced great merriment by the following illustration:

"My friend Mr. McLennan, the artist—don't confound him with McClellan—(Laughter.) showed me a drawing the other day representing the calamities of a Jersey Railroad, who thought, while entering Bergen Tunnel, in the darkness, to change his shirt. (Laughter.) So, unluckily his carpet-bag, he piled busy hands in putting on the garment, but had just got it over his head, fast entangled in his arms, when, to his dismay and the uproar of the passengers, the train emerged into broad daylight. (Great laughter.) Now, my friends, for my life I could not help thinking while looking at that picture, that the Chicago Convention supposed the country was to pass through a long gloom, darker than a railroad tunnel, and their opportunity was a good one to present themselves to the people with a clean, white bosom of peace. But when the country suddenly emerged into the bright sunshine of Sheridan's victory, that party was discovered stripped to sudden nakedness, and it has not since been clothed or in its right mind." (Great laughter; the house convulsed with merriment.)

A Negro Orator.—Col. Higgins is writing his experience with colored troops for the Atlantic Monthly. He gives a graphic sketch of a speech by a negro corporal:

"The most eloquent, perhaps, was corporal Prince Lambkin, just arrived from Fernandez, who evidently had a previous reputation as a very interesting. His historical references were very interesting. He reminded them that he had predicted this war ever since Fremont's time, to which some of the crowd assented. He gave a very intelligent account of that Presidential campaign, and then described most impressively, the secret anxiety of the slaves in Florida, to know all about President Lincoln's election, and told how they all refused to work on the 4th of March, expecting their freedom to date from that day. He finally brought out one of the few, and really most impressive appeals for the American flag I have ever heard: 'Our masses day have lived under de flag; dey got dere wealth under it, and every ting beautiful for dere children. Under it dey hab grind us up, and put us in dere pocket for money. But de fust minute dey tink dat ole flag mean freedom for we colored people, dey pull it right down, and run up de rug ole deca one. (Immense applause.) But we'll never desert ole flag, boys nobber, we hab lived under it for eighteen hundred and sixty-two years, and we'll die for it now.'"

With which overpowering discharge of chronology at long range, this most effective of stump-speakers closed.

SIMPLICITY IN STYLE.—A letter fell into my hands which a Scotch servant girl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitable; I wondered how, in her circumstances in life, she could have acquired so elegant and perfect a style. I showed the letter to some of my literary friends in New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve the mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed and asked her how it was that in her humble circumstances in life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could but admire it. "Sir," she said, "I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to read and write, but I have not yet learned how to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them." There was the whole secret. The reply of this simple-minded Scotch girl condenses a world of rhetoric in a nutshell. Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power.—*Fitz Greene Hall.*

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block.

Discovery of a Plot to Release Rebel Prisoners at Camp Douglas and Burn the City.

[From the Chicago Journal, 7th.]

Chicago is intensely excited to-day, and not without cause. While rebel raids, encouraged and assisted by home traitors, have swept or threatened to sweep all along the borders, it was not to be expected that Chicago, the great granary of the Northwest, and the most tempting prize that ever allured robbers and incendiaries, should escape even a demonstration. The wealth of the mammoth ware-houses, the wealth of the loyal loyalists, offered superior inducements, and this was augmented in no little degree by the well known existence of large numbers of well known sympathizers, rebels and "Sons of Liberty" in the city.

BUSHWHACKERS COMING.—Yesterday telegrams were received by Hon. John Wentworth, and others, announcing the coming of large numbers of bushwhackers. Colonel Sweet, commander at Camp Douglas, was communicated with, and orders were at once issued for the arrest of the desperadoes upon their arrival. The fact leaked out, and the faithful found means to appease the friends of what lay in store for them, and the trains lost their loads of cut-throats at the city limits. The bushwhackers scattered in various directions, and the military and police constantly scouring the city, have picked up hundreds of them.

A propeller with nearly a hundred individuals of hang-dog look, arrived here this morning from Canada. The military and police are after them and all will be captured. Trinity Church is full of these fellows who have been picked up and are kept there under guard.

THE MILITARY OF THE QUI VIVE.—Singularly enough, Colonel Sweet, who for some time has been aware of the existence of a rebel plot to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city, discovered that the time had arrived for action. His detectives had been at work diligently and with success, and though the evidence obtained was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the arrest of some hundreds of the conspirators, who nevertheless ought to be arrested and hanged, it was deemed necessary to strike at once such ones as were unquestionably treasonable, arrest the rebel spies known to be lurking about here, and seize the arms depot of one of the branches of the Chicago "Sons of Liberty."

THE REBEL MARMADUKE.—Calling Captain John Nelson, of the police, to his assistance, Colonel Sweet secured the ready co-operation of the city police. Captain Nelson was dispatched to the house of Dr. Edwards, a "Peace" Democrat, residing at No. 70 Adams street, to arrest Colonel Vincent Marmaduke, the rebel service, and brother of the rebel Gen. Marmaduke, who was known to be lurking there. The rebel Colonel was very indignant over the affair, as doubtless was Dr. Edwards. The former showed British protection papers—that old "Democratic" dodge—and actually exhibited a passport issued by the American Consul at Toronto to one Burling. Captain Nelson quietly informed the indignant rebel spy that he cared nothing about Burling; it was Col. Marmaduke that he wanted, and he would have him, and so the Colonel went to Camp Douglas.

A NEGRO ADJUTANT GENERAL.—While the above arrest was being made, a detachment of military and police proceeded to the Richmond House, and captured the rebel Colonel G. St. Ledger Grenfell, Morgan's Adjutant General, and J. T. Shanks, an escaped rebel prisoner. These were marched to Camp Douglas.

ARREST OF "BUCK" MORRIS.—Buckner S. Morris, the Kentuckian, a man noted for his hatred of the North and unmistakable sympathy with the South, was arrested, and is now confined at Camp Douglas. Colonel Sweet possesses evidence implicating Judge Morris as Treasurer of the Chicago "Sons of Liberty." In his dispatch to General Cook, this morning, Colonel Sweet said: "I have complete proof of his having assisted Shanks, the rebel prisoner, to escape, and of plotting to release prisoners at this camp."

MEANTIME another detachment of military invested the residence of "Charlie" Walsh, near Camp Douglas, an exemplary "Democrat," and a candidate for Sheriff of this county two years ago. The house was entered and a portion of its contents seized and taken to Camp Douglas. Captain Cantrell and a private named Charles Travers, both belonging to the rebel service, were there and were arrested as rebel spies. A further search in Walsh's house revealed the conclusive evidence that Charlie is a "Brigadier General" of the treacherable "Sons of Liberty," and he too, was arrested. But the discovery, ended not there. In "General" Walsh's house were found two hundred stand of arms, with all the necessary ammunition, and two cart loads of large revolvers, loaded and capped, ready for use. These were taken to Camp Douglas. In regard to the arrest of Walsh's Colonel, Street says that he "has evidence enough against him to insure his swinging for treason."

RELEASE THE REBEL PRISONERS AND BURN THE CITY.—Colonel Sweet has proofs in his possession that it was the plan of the rebel conspirators and home traitors to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city. The camp was to have been attacked on two sides to-morrow night, the rebels released, and the city pillaged and burned.

ANOTHER TREASONABLE NEST.—Simultaneously with the above arrest, a party of military and police moved down upon a room in Walker's Building, on Dearborn street, adjoining and connected with the Matteson House, and captured two large boxes of loaded guns that were there concealed. Two prominent "Democrats," one of them a candidate for a high office, who have suits of rooms close at hand, each living one of them in the West and the other in the North Division, were not arrested.

"The police made a raid early this morning upon the Danelson House, on Canal street near Randolph, and captured about forty bushwhackers who had been traced thither. All of them were armed to the teeth.

In conclusion we would assure our citizens that there is no cause for undue excitement or apprehension. Colonel Sweet has ample means at hand for the protection of Camp Douglas, and the police aided by citizens, who will of course adopt precautionary measures, will protect the city from robbers, incendiaries and treasonable assassins.

BOY.—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, or board without rooms, in a pleasant family. Inquire at D. Ballou's, on Bluff Street, near the railroad.

Nov 63d 230.

DR. KNAPP can be consulted at the Hyatt House, Wednesday and Thursday noon of this week, Nov. 9th and 10th, as will be seen by his card in another column. Consultation FREE. Nov 73d

The Territory of Nevada, which has just been admitted to the Union as a State, by proclamation of President Lincoln, was organized in March, 1861. For this purpose about ten thousand square miles were appropriated from the northern extremity of California, and about seven thousand from Western Utah. At the time of its organization the Territory possessed a population of very few hundred persons. In winter settlements were rapid and steady. As the general convention election of 1863, nearly eleven thousand voters were cast; during the present year great accessions to the population have been made.

THE SILVER MINES.—Nevada is probably the richest State in the Union, in respect to mineral resources. No region in the world is richer in argentiferous leads. These leads are found scattered over the entire Washoe country, the richest of which is that known as the Comstock lode, at Virginia City. The location of the other principal mines in the Territory is as follows: Nevada, the Comstock lode, one hundred miles south of Virginia; the Humboldt one hundred and sixty miles south; the Silver Mountain, sixty miles south; the Reese River, thirty miles north, and the Reese River country, one hundred and seventy miles east northeast, embracing many districts, and flanked by two of more than ordinary promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town on the Reese River.

Lying south of Virginia, and extending to the Carson River, a distance of eight miles, are the Gold Hill, Devil's Gate and Sulphur Springs districts, containing innumerable lodes, many of them large, and exhibiting fair prospects upon their outcrops. Here are scores of tunnels, some of them two thousand feet long; and shafts without number, varying in depth from fifty to three hundred feet.

EMERALD MINE OF SILT.—A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light, which has proved of incalculable value to the silver miners. This was an immense basin of silt, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson River. This basin, says a gentleman who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the silt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches is loose and indifferent; but beneath that, for a depth of fourteen feet pure rock silt is found as clean as white as the "river snow." Beneath there is water, which seems to be filtered through salt for an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feet in thickness does not contain a single streak of deleterious matter or rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market. Great blocks of the pure silt can be raised, the same as if it were ice or stone; on exposure, however, it crumbles sufficiently to admit of being closely packed in sacks or wagon boxes. Grinding is unnecessary to prepare it for the table; otherwise nature has "done the clean thing" in its preparation. Once the loose salt on the top is removed, one man can quarry and wheel out five tons each day he may work. The importance of this discovery may be estimated from the fact that many hundred tons of salt are used by the mills of the Territory every month in segregating the ore. The locality is one hundred miles west of Reese River, and seventy miles east of Virginia, on the Overland Road.

QUARTZ MILLS.—In January of this year there were one hundred and twenty-five quartz mills in operation in Nevada, which were erected at a cost ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000. About three-fourths of the quartz mills of Nevada are driven by steam and the balance by water-power. Of the entire number, four-fifths are in the vicinity of Virginia. The most of them receive their supply of rock from the claims near that place and the adjoining town of Gold Hill. It is calculated that every stamp will crush a ton of rock in twenty-four hours. There is an average of one hundred mills in constant operation. They will crush, on an average, ten stamps each, making one thousand tons per day. This ore will yield at the rate of \$50 per ton, giving a daily product of \$50,000, or \$15,000,000 per annum.

THE Davenport Boys in England.—The Davenport Brothers have gone to England and taken their spirits with them in the big ship. A Mr. W. Fay has gone with them as assistant in their tricks, and a Dr. Ferguson as blower and business manager. They have already set gullible John Bull agog. Their first grand exhibition was given at the house of Dion Boucicault, of which he sends a full account to the London News. Lord Bury, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir John Gardiner and other notables were present, and according to Dion all were fooled to the top of their heads.

The Davenport and Fay repeated the rope-trick, musical and spirit hand tricks so often performed and exposed in this country, and so successfully that at the conclusion Lord Bury announced the unanimous conclusion that "there was no trace of trickery in any form," and that "the phenomena which had taken place in their presence were not the product of legendarism." So the Lord swallowed Yankee spirit humbug!

Other correspondents of the English papers scoff at the Davenport. The "Wizard of the North," as the conjuror Anderson used to call himself when in this country, has written a letter to the London Post, in which he describes the Davenport as "clever young artists, who have been performing the rope-trick, trick, bell-ringing, trumpet-sounding and changing coat experiments, all of which my son is performing in America, by natural agency only, and not attributing them to any spiritual cause." If says the Professor—they will expunge the word spiritualism from their programme, he will be their warmest admirer and supporter.

The Davenport have fairly got into the London papers, just what they want to give them notoriety, and no doubt they will have a good run with the spirits in the Old World. Indeed, a London paper says they will find gulls much more plentiful than in America, "especially in literary and artistic society."

IMPRESSIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE TIME OF DYING.—We are frequently made acquainted with cases of persons having impressions that they would die at a certain period of time, and often death has actually called for them at or about the time they had fixed in their minds. A striking case of this kind has just occurred in our neighboring city of Chicago. Mr. Charles W. Simmons died at his father's residence at Chelsea, on Friday afternoon, of consumption, at the age of twenty-one years. For a number of weeks past the physician of Mr. Simmons and the family have thought each would be his last, but he insisted that he should live until the anniversary of his wife's death, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1860. In accordance with this it will be noticed that he lived to that time, and but a few hours beyond.—*Boston Traveler.*

APPLES.—David Winters, just below the Post Office, has a nice lot of winter apples for sale cheap by the barrel. dec 17 259.

The pins of commerce, so familiar with us all are of various sizes, from the large three inch blanket pin to the smallest ribbon pin, of which 300,000 weigh one pound! But there is a smaller; we allude to the smallest of the insect pins used by entomologists. In Gloucestershire pin making was introduced in 1602, giving employment at that remote period to upland of fifteen hundred persons. In London it was established some ten years later, and subsequently in Birmingham. Previous to the introduction of machinery for the purpose, pin manufacture was one of the greatest prodigies in the division of labor, as it furnished 12,000 articles for three shillings—each of which engaged the united diligence of fourteen operatives. A workman could head fifteen hundred in the course of an hour; a boy could point sixteen hundred in the same brief space, and a smart child acquired the habit of papering thirty six thousand per day! Most interesting facts connected with this branch of our subject may be found in "Smith's Wealth of Nations," as well as in "Babbage's Economy of Manufactures." But all of these operations have since been brought within the scope of machinery of marvelous ingenuity.

During the war of 1812, in consequence of the interruption of commerce, a paper of inferior pins sold here for one dollar which can now be had for six cents. This exorbitant price induced Englishmen, confined in the Old State Prison in Greenwich village (now a part of the city of New York) to attempt their manufacture; but when the war was ended (as we most sincerely wish the present was) this country was suddenly glutted with English pins, at a price so low that the Greenwich enterprise was ruined. In 1820, the manufacture was once more resumed in New York and again was successful.

Pins were first made by machinery in England in 1824, under a Patent of Lomax W. Wright, of Massachusetts who invented the first solid-headed pin. Wright's original machine made forty perfect pins per minute from the coil of wire—without any manual assistance. It was very easy of adjustment, as the pins could be lengthened and strengthened at pleasure; but the inventive genius of the forty years has greatly improved even it. J. J. Howe obtained patents, both for the United States and England, in 1832 and 34, and established the company in New York, which was subsequently located at Birmingham, Ct. S. Sloan obtained another patent, and in 1838 established their manufacture at Poughkeepsie; but his interest was finally transferred to the "American Pin Company" at Waterbury Ct. which is now the largest factory of the kind on this continent, perhaps in the world. The papering of pins is likewise done by machinery, patented by F. Fowler also of Connecticut—one person only being required to attend to this wonderful piece of mechanical ingenuity. All of these improvements, originating in the United States, have been for several years adopted in England, and throughout Europe. At the present time the total weight of pins manufactured in this country is upwards of twelve tons per week, and in quality they are quite equal to those of British manufacture.—*Home Journal.*

Pay to the Families of Union Prisoners.

MADISON, Nov. 3, 1864.

Through the correspondence of this office it has come to my knowledge that very many soldiers' families are suffering by reason of the soldiers being prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, and receiving no pay. The War Department has published an order providing for the payment of the soldier's pay to his family. For the benefit of such families I have provided myself with proper blanks and instructions, which will be furnished upon application.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug 23d 24wly.

AN INTERESTING BOOK, FREE TO EVERY BODY.—Messrs. Bennett, Pieters & Co., of Chicago, have published a most interesting almanac for 1865, which can be had gratis, from any druggist in the country. The title reads: "Bennett, Pieters & Co.'s Almanac, free to all, containing a complete list of the U. S. Tax and Tariff laws, all alphabetically arranged. An Almanac for 1865. Post office rates and valuable suggestions to correspondents. A table of the value of currency when gold is at certain premiums. A table of the premium on gold each day in 1862, '63, '64; and much other valuable information." Our readers should not fail to procure a copy of this work. If your druggist is not supplied, have him order them, or write to B. P. & Co., and it will be sent by mail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAPPIN'S HALL! Wednesday Ev'g, Nov. 9th!

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY! This popular Company of musicians will Give a Concert in Lappin's Hall! ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

The band is now composed of a number of the elder members of the family and some of its children.

THE PROGRAMME will be such as cannot fail to be acceptable to an audience.

ADMISSION—25 cents. Children under 12 years 10 cents. nov 24d 26wly.

COMMISSION HOUSE. J. D. SKINNER & CO., Commission Merchants AND PRODUCE DEALERS, 206 Kinzie St., Corner Dearborn, Chicago.

Buy and sell all kinds of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Buds, Meal, Meal, Salt, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Feathers, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, Hides.

Gunny Sacks & produce in General.

Purchase on order at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Flour, Grease, Bacon, etc. 206 Kinzie St. CHICAGO, ILL. nov 24d 26wly.

RECEIVED TO-DAY—At Leavitt's, a Horse, the History of the great fleet fleet, by Deane Greeley. oct 14d 26wly.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. dec 2d

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes,—now and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letters envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 37d 24wly.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, much undervalued, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealers. Jan 23d 24wly.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazle, of 101 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this excellent preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

W. M. HOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.

E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 58 South Main street.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disordered Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this simple remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov 14d 22w.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, Ohio, speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was ill-charged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly, and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured several or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar items from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case as hopeless one. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Bedford, O. All we need do is to get at home speak for ourselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their trunks. It may save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

W. M. HOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.

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ASA CURRIE, Philadelphia, Pa.

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E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 58 South Main street.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disordered Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this simple remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov 14d 22w.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, Ohio, speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was ill-charged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly, and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured several or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with

Two important speeches on American topics have recently been delivered in England. On the 20th ult. Sir R. Collier, the British, Solicitor-General, addressed his constituents at Plymouth. In the course of his speech he made favorable mention of our prize courts, saying: "Thus far the decisions of the American prize courts have been, upon the whole, such as we have no reason to complain of." He could not say that he agreed with every proposition of international law they had laid down, but thought it but fair to say, "that upon the whole, the judgments have been well considered and given with a desire to do justice." Lord Stanley, M. P. of the Earl of Derby, and a liberal conservative, in a late address, said of the American war that the duty of England's absolute neutrality was plain, and he had no wish to violate it. He saw no prospect of an early close of the war, which would not end until the utter exhaustion of one of the belligerents, and the time for that had not come. Neither party is half beaten yet. He thinks it likely, as he thought three years ago, that the North will be able to overrun in the end the whole Southern territory. Then its political difficulties will begin. The real perplexity will be, to hold such territories and population in subjection. He does not attach much weight to the drain of men and money. Europe will soon supply the men, and such a country cannot be permanently ruined. All England can do, all it ought to do, is to let them fight it out.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN FEDERATION.—The essential points agreed upon touching a federation of the British North American provinces by the Conference at Quebec are as follows: "The new Colonial Union is to have a Government to consist of a Governor General, appointed by the Crown; an Upper House, the members of which are to be appointed by the Crown from the Provincial Legislature, and are to hold office for life; and a Lower House chosen by popular vote, each province to have a representation according to its population. The Upper House is to consist of seventy-six members, of which the Canada are to have twenty-eight, and the remaining colonies twenty-eight. The federal authority will have supreme control of customs, currency, navigation law, and external affairs. The provinces will take care of their own local affairs."

A Spicy Illustration.

At a late Union meeting in New York, Theodore Tilton, editor of the Independent, produced great merriment by the following illustration:

"My friend Mr. McLennan, the artist—don't confound him with McLellan—(laughter)—showed me a drawing of the other day representing the calamities of a Jersey Railroad, who thought, while entering Bergen Tunnel, he would have a good opportunity, in the darkness, to change his shirt. (Laughter.) So, unluckily his carpet-bag, he piled busy hands in putting on the garment, but had just got it over his head, fast entangled in his arms, when, to his dismay and the uproar of the passengers, the train emerged into broad daylight. (Great laughter.) Now, my friends, for my life I could not help thinking while looking at that picture, that the Chicago Convention supposed the country was to pass through a long gloom, darker than a railroad tunnel, and their opportunity was a good one to present themselves to the people with a clean, white bosom of peace. But when the country suddenly emerged into the bright sunshine of Sheridan's victory, that party was discovered stripped to sudden nakedness, and it has not since been clothed or in its right mind." (Great laughter; the house convulsed with merriment.)

A Negro Orator.

Col. Higgins is writing his experience with colored troops for the Atlantic Monthly. He gives a graphic sketch of a speech by a negro corporal: "The most eloquent, perhaps, was corporal Prince, a black man, just arrived from Fernandina, who evidently had a previous reputation among them. His historical reference was very interesting. He reminded them that he had predicted this war ever since Fremont's time, to which some of the crowd assented. He gave a very intelligent account of that Presidential campaign, and then described most impressively, the secret anxiety of the slaves in Florida, to know all about President Lincoln's election, and told how they all refused to work on the 4th of March, expecting their freedom to date from that day. He finally brought out one of the few, and really most impressive appeals for the American flag. He had overheard a white man say, 'I have heard under the flag, they got their wealth under it, and every thing beautiful for their children. Under it they had ground to use, and put us in debt pocket for money. But de fust minute dey tink dat ole flag mean freedom for de colored people, dey pull it right down, and run up de rag ob dere own. (Immense applause.) But we'll never desert de ole flag, boys nebbor, we hab libed under it for eighteen hundred and sixty-two years, and we'll die for it now.'"

With which overpowering discharge of chronology at long range, this most effective of stump-speeched closed.

SIMPLICITY IN STYLE.—A letter fell into my hands which a Scotch servant girl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitable; I wondered how, in her circumstances in life, she could have acquired so elegant and perfect a style. I showed the letter to some of my literary friends in New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve the mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed and asked her how it was that in her humble circumstances in life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could but admire it. "Sir," she said, "I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not yet learned how to spell; so always, when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them." There was the whole secret. The reply of this simple-minded Scotch girl condenses a world of rhetoric in a nutshell. Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power.—*Pitt Green*

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block.

A CONSPIRACY IN CHICAGO.

Discovery of a Plot to Release Rebel Prisoners at Camp Douglas and Burn the City.

[From the Chicago Journal, 7th.] Chicago is intensely excited to-day, and not without cause. While rebel raiders, encouraged and assisted by home traitors, have swept or threatened to sweep all along the borders, it was not to be expected that Chicago, the great granary of the Northwest, and the most thriving prize court of the world, should be the scene of a conspiracy to release even a demonstration. The wealth of our mammoth warehouses, as well as the wealth of loyal hearts, offered superior inducements, and this was augmented in no little degree by the well-known existence of large numbers of secession sympathizers, rebels and "Sons of Liberty" in the city.

BUSHWHACKERS COMING.—Yesterday telegrams were received by Hon. John Wentworth, and others, announcing the coming of large numbers of bushwhackers. Colonel Sweet, commander at Camp Douglas, was communicated with, and orders were at once issued for the arrest of the desperadoes upon their arrival. The fact leaked out and the "faithful" found means to apprise their friends of what lay in store for them, and the trains lost their loads of cut-throats at the city limits. The bushwhackers sent in various directions and the military and police constantly scouring the city, have picked up hundreds of them.

A propeller of long-haul look arrived here this morning from Canada. The military and police are after them and all will be captured. Trinity Church is full of these fellows who have been picked up and are kept there under guard.

SINGULARLY ENOUGH, Colonel Sweet, who for some time has been aware of the existence of a rebel plot to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city, discovered that the time had arrived for action. His detectives had been at work diligently and with success, and though the evidence obtained was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the arrest of some hundreds of the conspirators, who nevertheless ought to be arrested and hanged, it was deemed necessary to strike at once such ones as were unquestionably treasonable, arrest the rebel spies known to be lurking about here, and some of the depots of one of the branches of the Chicago "Sons of Liberty."

THE REBEL MARMADUKE.—Calling Captain John Nelson, of the police, to his assistance, Colonel Sweet secured the cooperation of the city police. Captain Nelson was dispatched to the house of Dr. Edwards, a "Peace" Democrat, residing at No. 70 Adams street, to arrest Colonel Vincent Marmaduke, of the rebel service, and brother of the rebel Gen. Marmaduke, who was known to be harbored here. The rebel Colonel was very indignant over the affair, as he was a protection paper—that old "Democratic" dodge—and actually exhibited a passport issued by the American Consul at Toronto to one Burling. Captain Nelson quietly informed the indignant rebel that he was Col. Marmaduke that he wanted, and he would have him, and so the Colonel went to Camp Douglas.

ARREST OF "BUCK" MORRIS.—While the above arrest was being made, a detachment of military and police proceeded to the Richmond House, and captured the rebel Colonel C. J. Ledger Grenfell, Morgan's Adjutant General, and J. S. Shanks, a escaped rebel prisoner. These were marched to Camp Douglas.

GENERAL CHARLES WALSH.—Meantime another detachment of military invested the residence of "Charlie" Walsh, near Camp Douglas, an exemplary "Democrat," and a candidate for Sheriff of this county two years ago. The house was entered and a portion of its contents seized and taken to Camp Douglas. Captain Cantrell and a private named Charles Travers, both belonging to the rebel service, were there and were arrested as rebel spies. A further search in Walsh's house revealed the conclusive evidence of the treasonable "Sons of Liberty," and he, too, was arrested. But the discovery, ended not there. In the "General" Walsh's house were found two hundred and twenty arms, with all the necessary ammunition, and two cart loads of large revolvers, loaded and capped, ready for use. These were taken to Camp Douglas. In regard to the arrest of Walsh, Colonel Sweet says that he "has evidence enough against him to insure his swinging for treason."

RELEASE THE REBEL PRISONERS AND BURN THE CITY.—Colonel Sweet has proofs in his possession that it was the plan of the rebel conspirators and home traitors to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city. The camp was to have been attacked on two sides to-morrow night, the rebels released, and the city pillaged and burned.

ANOTHER TREASONABLE NEST.—Simultaneously with the above arrest, a party of military and police pounced down upon a room in Walker's Building, on Dearborn street, adjoining and connected with the Matteson House, and captured two large boxes of loaded guns that were there concealed. Two prominent "Democrats," one of them a candidate for a high office, who have suits of rooms close at hand, though living, one of them in the West, and the other in the North Division, were not present.

The wife of a radical who this morning upon the Dearborn House, on Canal street near Randolph, and captured about forty bushwhackers who had been traced forth by the military.

In conclusion we would assure our citizens that there is no cause for undue excitement or apprehension. Colonel Sweet has ample means at hand for the protection of Camp Douglas, and the police aided by citizens, who will of course adopt precautionary measures, will protect the city from robbers, incendiaries and treasonable assassins.

BOARD.—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, or board without rooms, in a pleasant family. Inquire at D. Ballou's, on Bluff Street, near the railroad. Nov. 9d3d

The New State of Nevada.

The Territory of Nevada, which has just been admitted to the Union as a State, by proclamation of President Lincoln, was organized in March, 1861. For this purpose about ten thousand square miles were appropriated from the northern extremity of California, and about seventy thousand from Western Utah. At the time of its organization the Territory possessed a population of very nearly seven thousand white settlers. The development of her mineral resources was rapid and steady. At the general convention election of 1863 nearly eleven thousand votes were cast; during the present year great accessions to the population have been made.

THE SILVER MINES.—Nevada is probably the richest State in the Union, in respect to mineral resources. No region in the world is richer in argentiferous leads. These leads are found scattered over the entire Washoe country, the richest (which is that known as the Comstock lead, at Virginia City. The localities of the other principal mines in the region east of the Sierra Nevada, are the Esmeralda mines, one hundred miles south-east of Virginia; the Humboldt one hundred and sixty miles north-east; the Silver Mountain, sixty miles south; Payson, thirty miles north, and the Reese River one hundred and seventy miles east-north-east, embracing many districts, and flanked by two of more than ordinary promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town on the Reese River.

Lying south of Virginia, and extending to the Carson River, a distance of eight miles, are the Gold Hill, Devil's Gate and Sulphur Springs districts, containing innumerable ledges, many of them large, and exhibiting fair prospects upon their outcrops. Here are scores of tunnels, some of them two thousand feet long; and shafts without number, varying in depth from fifty to three hundred feet.

IMMENSE BASTION OF SALT.—A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light, which has proved of incalculable value to the silver mines. This was an immense basin of salt, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson River. This basin, says a gentleman who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the salt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches is loose and indifferent; but beneath this, for a depth of fourteen feet pure rock salt is found as clear as ice, and white as the "river snow." Beneath there is water, which seems to be filtered through salt from an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feet in thickness, does not contain a single speck of deleterious matter, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market. Great blocks of the pure stuff can be raised, the same as if it were ice or stone; on exposure, however, it crumbles sufficiently to admit of being closely packed in sacks or wagon boxes. Grinding is unnecessary to prepare it for the table; otherwise nature has "done the clean thing" in its preparation. Once the loose salt on the top is removed, one man can quarry and wheel out five tons each day he may work. The importance of this discovery may be estimated from the fact that many hundred tons of salt are used by the mills of the Territory every month in segregating the ore. The locality is some hundred miles west of Reese River, and seventy miles east of Virginia, on the Overland Road.

QUARTZ MILLS.—In January of this year there were one hundred and twenty-five quartz mills in operation in Nevada, which were erected at a cost ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000. About three-fourths of the quartz mills of Nevada are driven by steam and the balance by water-power. Of the entire number, four-fifths are in the vicinity of Virginia. The "most of them receive their supply of rock from the claims near that place and the adjoining town of Gold Hill. It is calculated that every stamp will crush a ton of rock in twenty-four hours. There is an average of one hundred mills in constant operation. These will carry, on an average, ten stamps each, making one thousand tons capacity for crushing every twenty-four hours. This will yield at the rate of \$25 per ton, giving a daily product of \$50,000, or \$15,000,000 per annum.

The Davenport Boys in England.

The Davenport Brothers have gone to England and taken their spirits with them in the big ship. A Mr. W. Fay has gone with them as assistant in their tricks, and a Mr. Ferguson as blower and business manager. They have already set gullible John Bull agog. Their first grand exhibition was given at the house of Dion Boucicault, of which he sends a full account to the London News. Lord Bury, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir John Gardiner and other notables were present, and according to Dion all were fooled to the top of their bent.

The Davenport and Fay repeated the rope-dancing, mystical and spirit hand tricks so often performed and exposed in this country, and so successfully that at the conclusion Lord Bury announced the unqualified conclusion that "there was no trace of trickery in any form," and that "the phenomenon which had taken place in their presence were not the product of legend or sleight of hand."

Other correspondents of the English papers scoff at the Davenports. The "Wizard of the North," as the conjuror Anderson used to call himself when in this country, has written a letter to the London Post, in which he describes the Davenports as "clever young artists, who have been performing the rope-dancing, bell-ringing, trumpet-playing and changing coat experiments, all of which my son is performing in America by the aid of a conjuror only, and attributing them to a spiritual cause." If, says the Professor, they will expunge the word spiritualism from their programme, he will be their warmest admirer and supporter.

The Davenports have fairly got into the London papers, just what they want to give them notoriety, and no doubt they will have a good run with the spirits in the Old World. Indeed, a London paper says they will find gulls much more plentiful than in America, "especially in literary and artistic society."

IMPRESSIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE TIME OF DYING.—We are frequently made acquainted with cases of persons having impressions that they would die at a certain period of time, and often death has actually called for them at or about the time they had fixed in their minds. A striking case of this kind has just occurred in our neighboring city of Chelsea. Mr. Charles W. Simmons died at his father's residence at Chelsea, on Friday afternoon, of consumption, at the age of twenty-one years. For a number of weeks past the physician of Mr. Simmons and the family have thought each day would be his last, but he insisted that he should live until the anniversary of his wife's death, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1860. In accordance with this it will be noticed that he lived to that time, and but a few hours beyond.—*Boston Traveler.*

APPLIES.—David Winters, just below the Post Office, has a nice lot of winter apples for sale cheap by the barrel. dec2d/259.

Pins of Commerce.

The pins of commerce, so familiar with us all, are of various sizes, from the large three inch blanket pin to the smallest ribbon pin, of which 300,000 weigh one pound. But there is a smaller; we allude to the smallest of the blanket pins used by anatomists. In Gloucestershire pin making was introduced in 1662, giving employment at that remote period to upwards of fifteen hundred persons. In London it was established some ten years later, and subsequently in Birmingham. Previous to the introduction of machinery for the purpose, pin manufacture was one of the greatest prodigies in the division of labor; as it furnished 12,000 articles for three shillings—each of which engaged the united diligence of fourteen operatives. A workman could head fifteen hundred in the course of an hour, a boy could point sixteen hundred in the same brief space, and a smart child acquired the habit of pointing thirty six thousand per day!

It is a curious fact connected with this branch of our subject may be found in "Smith's Wealth of Nations," as well as in "Babbage's Economy of Manufactures." But all of these operations have since been brought within the scope of machinery of marvelous ingenuity. "During the war of 1812, in consequence of the interruption of commerce, a paper of inferior pins sold here for one dollar which can now be had for six cents. This exorbitant price induced Englishmen, confined in the Old State Prison in Greenwich Village (now a part of the city of New York) to attempt their manufacture; but when the war was ended (as we most sincerely were suddenly gladdened with English pins at a price so low that the Greenwich enterprise was ruined. In 1820, the manufacture was once more resumed in New York and again was successful.

Pins were first made by machinery in England in 1824, under a Patent of Lemuel W. Wright, of Massachusetts who invented the first solid-headed pin. Wright's original machine made forty perfect pins per minute—from the coil of wire—with-out any manual assistance. It was very easily adjusted, as the pins could be lengthened and strengthened at pleasure; but the inventive genius of the forty years has greatly improved even it. J. J. Howe obtained patents, both in England and in America, in 1832 and 34, and established the company in New York, which was subsequently located at Birmingham, Ch. S. Sloman obtained another patent, and in 1838 established their manufacture at Poughkeepsie; but his interest was finally transferred to the "American Pin Company" at Waterbury Ct. which is now the largest factory of the kind on this continent, perhaps in the world. The papering of pins is likewise done by machinery, patented by T. 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Agents, Sales, Agents, &c.

APPLES—200 barrels of York State apples on consignment at a low price. **LAURENCE & ALWOOD**, north side of the river.

A HOUSE TO RENT—Apply to McKee & Co., north side of the river.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—We want two good wood choppers immediately. We pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord, and the choppers to be taken in the city. Inquire at C. H. Witham's, corner of Second and Third streets, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1881.

PIANO FOR SALE—A splendid Melchior piano, very low by W. C. Hayner. Room in Lippitt's Block, 3d story, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1881.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small farm, 2 1/2 miles east of city. For particulars apply to the holder at a low price. By H. L. Smith, 5th street, Janesville.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good barns on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSE, 1st street, Janesville.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—Wanted by MOORE & BROS., 25 cents a cord to chop wood on the following prices: 1st class, \$1.00 per cord; 2nd class, 75 cents; 3rd class, 50 cents. Persons will not be required to pile it, as it is to be taken away at 1st class price. **ESCHMAYER**.

NOTICE—I have lost the following: \$500; Heavy White Horse, 5 years old, 2000 lb. Thomas Haynes, 1880; 1st class horse, 2000 lb. Thomas Haynes, 1880; 1st class horse, 2000 lb. Thomas Haynes, 1880. The public are cautioned against buying or selling the same. **H. L. SMITH**, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1881.

TO THE WOOD CONSUMING PUBLIC—The undersigned having purchased four Wood-Combining Machines are prepared to cut wood for sale in quantities for cash and upwards at reasonable rates. Orders left at Hayner's, Light Street, East side of the river at Walker's Auctioneer on West side will receive attention. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

SEALER'S NOTICE—Thereby give notice to all parties in this city, dealing in goods, that I have been appointed by the Board of Health to examine and seal all barrels, casks, and other vessels containing food or drink, and to issue permits for the same. I will be found at the City Treasurer's office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. **J. H. HUGHES**, Janesville, Oct. 2, 1881.

3840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in the town of Contor, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Rock county, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. J. R. Prew, Janesville, Wis. **720-224**.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A fine lot of land, 1/2 mile square, situated in the town of Janesville, containing 10 acres of land. The land is well watered, and is in a good condition for farming. It is situated in the town of Janesville, and is a very desirable place for a residence. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

FOR SALE—A valuable farm of 100 acres, situated in the town of Janesville, containing 10 acres of land. The land is well watered, and is in a good condition for farming. It is situated in the town of Janesville, and is a very desirable place for a residence. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—A splendid farm of 100 acres, situated in the town of Janesville, containing 10 acres of land. The land is well watered, and is in a good condition for farming. It is situated in the town of Janesville, and is a very desirable place for a residence. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

FOR SALE—A valuable farm of 100 acres, situated in the town of Janesville, containing 10 acres of land. The land is well watered, and is in a good condition for farming. It is situated in the town of Janesville, and is a very desirable place for a residence. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

E. S. BARROWS has the pleasure of announcing the following list of

PARLOR COAL STOVES for the trade of 1881-2, which comprise the leading Stoves of the year.

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER.

Also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES!!

VERY IMPORTANT.

There is a cheap and very effective Window Blind Lock, by which the blind is securely fastened so that it cannot be opened from the outside. **E. S. BARROWS**, 222 Madison St.

PIANO FOR SALE—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, No. 2, 1/2 block south of the first and cheap piano, which is offered for sale cheap. **E. S. BARROWS**, 222 Madison St.

PAPER HANGINGS—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, No. 2, 1/2 block south of the first and cheap piano, which is offered for sale cheap. **E. S. BARROWS**, 222 Madison St.

STONE MILL—Family Flour and 100 lbs. of Iowa Wheat delivered to customers in any part of the city. Orders may be left at Lippitt & Co. or at the mill. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

FOR PURE RYE AND WHEAT—Inquire at the mill. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

REMOVAL—H. HALE has moved his office to the corner of Second and Third streets, Janesville.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

TAMARINDS—Fresh and nice at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

SWEET'S Infallible Lintment—For Sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main street.

A FULL SUPPLY OF BRAD-BERRY'S new Finishing Book, the Key Stone, may be found at Lippitt & Co. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

YAKINISHES—Very superior at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

DIARIES FOR 1882 JUST RECEIVED—at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS—Fresh daily by express from Wheelock. **W. C. HAYNER**, north side of the river.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GREAT PANIC SALE FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

The Largest Stock of

DRUGS! GROCERIES! PAINTS, OILS, & C., & C.

Ever offered in this Market, at

A. PALMER & SON'S

DRUG & GROCERY STORE

BEST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANEVILLE, WIS.

We have now in stock and to arrive, among others, the following staples:

20 lbs. Tea, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Sugar, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Coffee, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Rice, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Corn, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Beans, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Lentils, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Peas, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Chickpeas, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Mung Beans, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Soybeans, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Sesame Seeds, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Sunflower Seeds, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Cottonseed Oil, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Lard, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Butter, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Eggs, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Milk, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Cream, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Cheese, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Cakes, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Breads, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Pastry, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Confectionery, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Candy, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Ice Cream, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Fruit, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Vegetables, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Flowers, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Seeds, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Plants, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Animals, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Minerals, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Fossils, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Rocks, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Shells, 25 cents; 20 lbs. Bones, 25 cents; 20 lbs. 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